

REAGAN TO GIBBS.

The Senator-Elect will not Canvass the State, but He will Vote for Prohibition.

"Not Because It is the Best Remedy, but Because It will do Much Good."

PALESTINE, TEX., April 7.—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which you advise me that a largely attended meeting of prominent Democrats from all parts of the state was held at Austin on the 30th ultimo for the purpose of calling a state convention, to meet at Dallas on a first Wednesday in May, and that such a convention has been called; that its object is two-fold: 1. To set forth clearly and unreservedly the time-honored and enduring principles of the Democratic party from Jefferson, its founder, down to the present time. These you describe to be "opposition to all forms of sumptuary legislation."

You do me the honor to invite me to be present and address that convention, and call my attention to the radical change to be engrained on the organic law of the state by the adoption of the prohibition amendment. And you suggest that the magnitude of the issue forbids silence on the part of every citizen.

I fully appreciate the honor implied in the invitation you extend me; but between giving some attention to my private affairs, which have been much neglected of late, the keeping up of a correspondence which has become burdensome, and the necessity of investigating some public questions of importance before the meeting of the Fifteenth Congress, it will not be practicable for me to participate in public discussions of this summer.

If I had leisure to engage in this discussion, with all respect for the opinions of the meeting you represent, I could not concur with the views expressed in your letter. While I have heretofore felt constrained to oppose prohibition because its friends sought to make it a political issue and to antagonize and overthrow the Democratic party, that reason does not now exist; and I am not inclined, by speech or vote, to countenance the evils flowing from the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquor as now practiced, or to give to them the moral support of public opinion or the protection of the state government.

In every community we find men, once honored and respected, reduced to poverty, wretchedness and dishonor by spending their money and time in drinking saloons; wives weighed down with grief and sorrow and want, and heart-broken and helpless children growing up in ignorance, beggary and vice, because husbands and fathers have been made drunkards and vagabonds by patronizing the drinking saloons. Millions of dollars are invested in this business of making men drunkards and in producing the desolation and ruin of women and children, which if employed in agricultural, manufacturing or commercial pursuits, and directed by the talents and time wasted in these drinking houses, would add untold millions to the aggregated wealth of the state, and make as many thousands of happy families as are now made miserable because this money and time are given to the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors.

The framers of our state constitution, having reference to these evils, provided that "the Legislature shall at its first session enact a law whereby the qualified voters of any county, justice's precinct, town or city, by a majority vote, from time to time, may determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the prescribed limits." It would be no great innovation upon this principle for the people of the state to adopt a constitutional provision declaring that the manufacture, sale and exchange of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes, is hereby prohibited in the state of Texas. The state D. M. convention, which met at Galveston last summer, inserted in its platform of principles a declaration, in substance, that a citizen might be a local opiumist or a prohibitionist, and at the same time be a Democrat.

The present Legislature wisely determined, in submitting the question of the adoption of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, that the election should be held at a time when no other election was to be held, in order that the people might pass upon that question unembarrassed by any other political questions or elections, so that the election should be non-partisan. In view of these facts, with all respect for the meeting at Austin and its committee, I must express my regret that any effort has been made to make a party question of it; and especially do I regret that Democrats should seek to identify that great and grand historic party with the fortunes and fate of whisky shops, drunkards and criminals.

There is a broad difference between laws which interfere with legitimate trade and such as would interfere with the purchase and sale of necessary food, drink and raiment, called sumptuary laws, and laws which have for their object the prevention and punishment of crime and the preservation of public morals and decency. And I think it hardly just to the memory of Mr. Jefferson to assume that he would not have recognized this distinction.

I have during all the years of my manhood been a Democrat of the straightest sect, and an earnest and enthusiastic disciple of Thomas Jefferson, whom I regard as the greatest political philosopher and statesman this country has ever produced. And I would be as far from desiring to see laws passed which would interfere with the freedom of legitimate commerce, or which would undertake to control the purchase, sale and use of necessary food, drink or apparel as anyone could be.

But I believe it to be the duty of the people, in a lawful manner, to protect themselves and society against the evils of the improper sale and use of intoxicating liquors. If I have not always so felt it has been in a great degree because I was unwilling to allow any outside issue to subvert or cause the overthrow of the Democratic party, whose principles I believe necessary to the preservation of our free constitutional system of government. We now have the opportunity to promote sobriety, thrift and happiness without endangering the success and perpetuation of the principles of the Democratic party, and I am in favor of doing so; and I shall at the coming election so vote, not because I believe prohibition the most efficient remedy which could be adopted for these evils, but because in my judgment it favors a policy which will do much for the improvement

of the condition of our people peculiarly, socially and morally, and toward placing them on a higher and better plane of civilization. I hope you will not consider it a breach of propriety for me to make this answer through an open letter, as I may have no other opportunity to state the reason for the vote I shall give on this question. And I beg to assure you, gentlemen, of my great respect for you individually and collectively, and of how much I regret that I have to differ with you in opinion on this question. With greatest respect very truly yours,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

To Messrs. Barnett Gibbs, R. H. Harrison, W. B. Page, Walter Gresham and John H. Copeland, Dallas, Tex., Committee.

POLITICAL.

Non-Political Prohibition Convention of Wise County Held at Decatur.

Special to the Gazette.

DECATUR, TEX., April 10.—Pursuant to a call the Wise county Prohibitionists met in the court house here yesterday. The convention was composed of a large and enthusiastic assembly of representatives from all over the county, consisting of men of all professions, trades and occupations. The meeting was called to order by Rev. E. N. Evans of Decatur, who in his usual brief but forcible and eloquent style explained the object of the meeting and urged harmony and conservatism and the avoidance of heated debates or street-corner disputes. He said the work should be conducted without regard to politics, race, color or previous condition of servitude, of old parties. The main point to be remembered was to go to the polls and vote for the amendment.

Will H. Price was elected temporary secretary.

Upon motion of Hon. G. B. Pickett the chair then appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on permanent organization: Shem E. Hatchett, Rev. F. V. Evans, Rev. S. S. Cobb, W. A. King and John B. Blanton.

The committee having retired, speeches were made by Rev. T. B. Pitman, Rev. B. F. Hull, W. D. Grace and G. B. Pickett.

Rev. E. N. Evans then made the address of the occasion, winding up with an appeal for love to carry on the war. He said he wanted \$100, which was raised in short order.

Rev. B. F. Hull read a letter from a liquor dealer's association at San Antonio to some party in this county urging liquor dealers in the state to organize and hold a convention soon. War was immediately declared. The name of the writer was suppressed.

The committee on permanent organization then made the following report: To the President and Members of the Non-Political Prohibition Convention of Wise County, Texas:

We, your committee permanent organization, beg leave to submit the following:

1. We recommend for permanent chairman of the non political organization of Wise county R. E. Carswell, and that he also be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

2. We recommend the following as the executive committee: Dr. J. W. Cartwright, Rev. E. N. Evans, Rev. S. S. Cobb, J. M. Bennett and Hon. T. A. Fuller.

3. We recommend the following as the county committee: William Crenoweth, precinct No. 1; H. P. Bailey, precinct No. 2; G. R. Craft, precinct No. 3; R. V. B. F. Hull, precinct No. 4; J. S. Preater, precinct No. 5; Jack Brown, precinct No. 6; Rev. J. H. Razer, precinct No. 7; Dr. J. G. Polindexter, precinct No. 8.

4. We heartily endorse and recommend that the plans, specifications and recommendations as adopted by the Waco convention on the 16 of March, 1887, be carried out as far as possible. Respectfully submitted, SHEM E. HATCHETT, S. S. COBB, F. V. EVANS, W. A. KING, JOHN B. BLANTON.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Meeting at Groesbeck.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

GROESBECK, TEX., April 9.—The Prohibitionists met to-day. D. M. Prendergast called the meeting to order. E. B. Smith was elected chairman. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and sub-committees appointed throughout the county. A desperate effort will be made to carry the constitutional amendment.

Rhode Island Democratic.

Special to the Gazette.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—Newport yesterday elected one Democratic senator and three Democratic representatives. East Greenwich elected one Democratic representative, and Warwick one Republican representative, making the Senate stand 19 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and the House 20 Republicans, 41 Democrats or 47 to 56 in joint committee, in favor of the Democrats. This will insure the election in joint committee of the Democratic candidates for general offices who failed of an election Monday.

A Meeting at Longview.

Special to the Gazette.

LONGVIEW, TEX., April 10.—The courthouse was filled with Prohibitionists, white and black, from all parts of the county yesterday. From what can be learned both in and out of town, over two-thirds of Gregg county's votes will be cast for the amendment, and the action of yesterday's convention shows that nothing will be left undone to procure this result.

Sothing, safe, sure. No poisons in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.

Horses Before the Earthquake.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

A lady to whom I telegraphed to Nice for details says: "It was very curious to note how the horses appeared affected by the coming disturbance. Long before it came they were depressed, uneasy, and kept their ears flattened back. My coachman, who was to take me out on Shrove Tuesday night, said he did not know what was the matter with mine. They looked to him as if they were ill, and so instead of going in my own carriage sent for one to a livery stable, and remarked to the driver that I thought his horses looked queer."

Ben Perley Poore is getting more sensitive about his pet colon as he grows older. No body who addresses a letter to him without attaching the colon to "Ben" will get any favor from him.

Mrs. Polk, the widow of James K. Polk, tenth President of the United States, is over eighty years of age, but she is in good health and possesses a memory of unimpaired vigor.

TEXAS TALES.

Randon's Reminiscences Told by an Old Frontiersman—The Men of Early Days.

stirring Events on the Border—Sam Houston's Grit—Santa Ana and the Tory.

Cedar Point Correspondence San Francisco Examiner.

I am sitting under a large post oak, under a tree in the shadow of which the hero of San Jacinto often sat in the days of which we read to-day and call history. Over there stood the house, but it is gone now. A few bricks mark where stood the chimney, and a few half-rotten planks lie scattered about, and that is all that is left of the first home General Houston had in Texas. Galveston bay is spread out before me, and the lazy south wind curls the water into shallow waves and drives them slowly against the shore, where, with what sounds like a sigh, they break and die. Everywhere in the bay, like white-winged birds, small craft are winging their way to and from Galveston, about twenty miles distant from the point. There, a steamer is coming through Morgan's Cut, at the mouth of the San Jacinto, from Houston. There is—but enough of the scenery.

In my hand I hold a letter under date of July 2, 1863. It begins "My Dear A." I will not repeat the whole letter, but will quote a passage here and there. "I send my nephew, Sam, down on the bayou. * * * I know he will be delighted with a thousand of your frontier stories. * * * Your amusing anecdotes will be new to him." And the letter closes with, "Truly, thy friend." It is signed, "Sam Houston."

Now, it has been my good fortune to meet the genial old captain whom Houston in his letter calls "friend," and whom he recommended for a thousand frontier stories and amusing anecdotes. The old Captain came to Texas in the early '30's, and was on familiar terms with all the prominent men of that and later periods; particularly was he the friend of General Houston. And, believe me, it is like sitting down to a royal feast to sit and listen to the old pioneer telling of the grand old times, the tale sparkling with humor and sprinkled with laughable anecdotes.

HOW SAM HOUSTON MET A CHALLENGE.

General Houston, as the world knows, says the Captain, was born a great leader of men. He was honest and earnest in his convictions, and ever ready to defend his every word or act on the rostrum or in the field. He was brave, for he felt ever sure he was right, and with him right was might. As an illustration: After he was deposed from the governorship of Texas, and had retired to his home at Cedar Point, word came to him from Galveston that his opponents and defamers threatened if he ever dared to show his face in that city and attempted to defend his views they would certainly mob him. The challenge found Houston ready for action. He went in his boat to Morgan's Point, there to take the steamer for Galveston. The captain of the steamer refused to take Houston on board, knowing well the feeling against him in the city.

"For," said the Captain to Houston, "if they find out, General, that you are on board my vessel, they will set her on fire."

"Captain Street," replied Houston, "your boat is a public conveyance, and as such I will make use of it, paying my fare at the lawful rate."

Houston went to Galveston. Arrived at the wharf there was a large crowd of people assembled, for word, somehow, had got out that the ex-Governor was on the steamer. Houston requested Captain Street to let him have a negro boy to carry his satchel to the hotel. The request was granted. Houston fastened a large tag with his name in large letters on it to the satchel and gave the satchel to the boy, telling him to follow. They stepped on the wharf, and Houston, with a smile on his face, walked to where the crowd stood pecked like a solid wall to bar his way. He never hesitated. As he drew near, the crowd parted as did the waters of the Red Sea and Houston walked through, nodding familiarly to the right and the left, and passed on to the hotel. Here his friends tried to dissuade him from making a public speech, but Houston said he had come down to speak and speak he would. He ordered cards printed immediately and sent them out all over the city; "and," he said, "invite all, but especially the ladies."

At the appointed hour a large crowd had gathered in front of old Tremont, and the fairest and foremost ladies of the city were seated in the balcony, waiting for the illustrious speaker to make his appearance. He came presently; and it did one's heart good to see how, with the grace of the cavalier that he was, he saluted his lady friends with a kiss. It was a fond, fatherly salutation; pure as a benediction from reverent heart.

Houston began to speak. A few hisses were heard, but they came from the outer edge of the crowd. The hisses were soon drowned, however, by loud applause, and at the close of the speech the air was set a ringing by lusty hurrahs for the hero of San Jacinto.

SANTA ANA AND THE TORY.

There are few people who can realize what obstacles Houston had to contend with at that unequal strife with Mexico. Arrayed against him was Santa Ana and the hosts of Mexico. The government of Texas too, was not slow to find fault, and was not at all times in the warmest accord with him. Besides, there were the Tories—adherents to the Mexican cause living in the country, and these, though despised by all, were often more to be feared than an open foe. Of one of these Tories the following anecdote is told: Santa Ana and her army had camped on the west side of the San Jacinto river a few days before the great battle was fought. One of the Tories went to the camp of the Mexicans, bringing with him as a present to Santa Ana five pounds of fresh butter. But the great Mexican was suspicious, and fearing that the butter was poisoned, refused to accept it. It had been well for the Tory had Santa Ana been satisfied with this, but with the devilish ingenuity for which he was notorious, he called a guard and gave orders that the Tory be compelled to eat all the butter before he be allowed to depart. The guard did his full duty, and a sick Tory never lived to tell a tale.

THE DESERTER.

Houston's little army at the battle of San Jacinto fought with bravery bordering on desperation. But one man, with as brave a heart as ever beat in a hero's breast, had a coward's legs, and deserted when the battle was raging fiercest. Next day he returned to camp and gave him-

self up. When brought before General Houston and asked why he deserted, he frankly replied:

"I don't know, General. I didn't want to run, but my legs ran in spite of all I could do."

"Ah, my man," said Houston, with a smile, "take my advice, when you marry, marry into some brave family and cross the breed of legs."

SAM HOUSTON AS AN ATTORNEY.

Corporal Kokonut served under Houston all through the struggle with Mexico for Texas independence. He was a brave man, and as such was much esteemed by General Houston. But Kokonut had his failings and his enemies among the old Tories were many and bitter. A law was enacted by one of the early Congresses of the Republic of Texas that all the property owned by the Tories should be confiscated, but this law was never enforced. Kokonut, however, loved his Tory neighbors' cattle and horses, and it is said that he occasionally appropriated some of their stock for his private use. At one time a horse was found in Kokonut's possession for which he could show no regular bill of sale. Worse still, a man was found who claimed the animal and proved ownership, and who furthermore had an eye-witness who was ready to swear to having seen Kokonut steal the horse. The case was presented to the grand jury and a true bill was found against Kokonut, who fully realized the danger he was in. In this his hour of tribulation he turned to Sam Houston to help him out of the scrape. Houston readily assented to do all he could, even promising to appear as counsel at the trial.

When the case was called Houston, true to his old comrade and his promise, was on hand. The evidence in the case was clear and straight against Kokonut. The witness swore that he saw defendant, between the hours of 11 and 12 at night, go into the pasture, loosen the rope by which the horse was fastened and lead the animal away. The witness fully recognized the accused at the time, for the moon was shining brightly, and upon oath identified the horse found in Kokonut's possession as the stolen one, and so on to the end.

Houston made a speech to the jury, wherein he dwelt upon Kokonut's services as a soldier, his bravery and patriotism. On the other hand he pointed to plaintiff and witness as having been foremost among the Tories of Texas and sympathizers with tyranny and Mexico. In his (Houston's) opinion, it was a base conspiracy on the part of plaintiff and witness against his friend and fellow-soldier, Kokonut. Then, turning suddenly to the witness, Houston said: "In your testimony you said that on the night of between the hours of 11 and 12, you recognized defendant by the light of a full moon, as he entered Mr. A's pasture. Are you certain that the moon was shining?" "I am sure of it," answered the witness. "Is there any one present in possession of an almanac giving the changes of the moon?" asked Houston, looking at judge, jury and audience in turn. None had one at hand. Houston turned to one of the bailiffs, asking him to procure one, which the bailiff did, returning in a few minutes and handing the almanac to Houston.

Houston then turned to the date the witness had sworn to as being a moonlight night. "Ah! I thought so!" he exclaimed. "Will the honorable court and jury take a look at this almanac. The night on which the witness swears he saw the full moon was the night before a new moon."

Judge and jury looked at the almanac, and it was as Houston had stated. The night on which the theft should have been committed, according to witness' testimony, was beyond doubt a dark one. Houston asked that his friend Kokonut be immediately discharged, at the same time pleading mercy for the man who had testified falsely. Kokonut was declared "not guilty," and the witness was let go free, after receiving a severe reprimand from the judge and many dark looks from jury and audience.

It was many years afterward before any one knew that it was an almanac several years old at the time of the trial that Houston had used, by accident or otherwise, to clear Kokonut from the charge of horse stealing.

The sun is sinking behind a wall of dark-brown clouds, pregnant with a Texas north— a warning for me not to tarry here longer, and to break off this letter, lest to the wrath of the elements against me be also added the wrath of the editors and public.

THE FIRE REORD.

Fire at Belton.

Special to the Gazette.

BELTON, TEX., April 10.—While the exercises of the Bell County Teachers' Association were in progress in the District court room last night an alarm of fire given on the streets and repeated in the building came near creating a disastrous panic in the large audience. In an instant nearly a thousand persons sprang to their feet, and with white, startled faces turned toward the single entrance to the hall. A terrific stampede down the winding stairs from the courtroom to the stone floor below was only prevented by an announcement given in stentorian tones that the fire was in the suburbs of the city. The audience soon became quiet, and as soon as the rattle of the hose trucks and the yells of the firemen died out in the distance, as they rushed off to the fire, the programme of the Teachers' Association went on as smoothly as before. The fire proved to be in an untenanted residence in the northwest portion of the city and was soon extinguished by the efficient fire department.

Dakota Prairie Fires.

MADISON, D. T., April 10.—Immense prairie fires burned over the south half of Lake county last night. Some twenty-five farmers lost their houses, barns, stock and grain. Francis Keller was burned to death between his burning house and barn. The Madison fire department was called out to protect the town from fire coming from the west before a wind, blowing forty miles an hour. Reports from various points in North and Central Dakota say rain has fallen this afternoon and to-night, for the first time in many months, greatly improving crop prospects and removing the danger of prairie fires.

A Canadian editor describes his contemporary as "that freak against nature's laws sandwiched between a weakened-up soul and a diseased imagination."

Chronic Coughs and Colds.

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, which contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hygienic Food in their fullest form. It is a beautiful cream, Emulsion, palatable to all, easy to digest, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: A Considerable Emulsion has been found to be of great value in Tuberculosis and Stomach Affections, to say nothing of ordinary Coughs and Colds. W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

SECOND DISTRIBUTION.

A List of the Lucky Numbers Held and Premiums Awarded.

The following list shows the lucky numbers held in THE GAZETTE'S second semi-annual distribution, and the name opposite the number indicates the premium awarded.

Parties holding tickets with numbers corresponding to those published will please send them into the office at once, and the premiums will be immediately forwarded.

Books that are not too large will be sent postpaid by mail to the subscriber. Sets of books and single volumes that are not available, together with other premiums, will be forwarded by express, or otherwise as directed.

Send plainly written shipping directions to avoid delay.

3166. Tour Around the World.
3176. Bryan's Early Poems.
3204. Dante's Inferno.
3220. Willis' Poems.
3238. The Long Run.
3240. W. A. Huffman Buggy.
3230. Dombey and Son.
3267. Stephen Lawrence.
3286. So True a Love.
3290. Swiss Family Robinson.
3297. The Long Run.
3298. The Long Run.
3310. Ethan Brand.
3311. Felix Holt.
3331. Tom Cringle's Log.
3337. Bits of Biareny.
3344. Red Eric.
3349. Mrs. Geoffry.
3368. Ingelow's Poems.
3376. Three Spaniards.
3378. Tom Brown at Oxford.
3382. The Long Run.
3383. Grimm's Popular Tales.
3420. Margaret and Her Bridesmaids.
3428. Case Silver Leaf Baking Powder.
3431. Haverhill and Sigmour.
3433. Love's Warfare.
3478. Goethe's Faust.
3485. Enchiridion the Bold.
3508. So Dear a Dream.
3514. Complete Letter Writer.
3536. Longfellow's Poems.
3549. Belinda.
3579. Phyllis.
3582. Lady of the Lake.
3583. Fern Leaves.
3601. Bird Windmill.
3609. Charter Oak Cooking Stove.
3612. A Voyage in the Sunbeam.
3631. Mysterious Island.
3636. Whittiers' Poems.
3663. Ellis & Koller saddle.
3686. Dicken's Works.
3735. The Long Run.
3786. The Long Run.
3816. Rossetti's poems.
3834. A very play.
3850. 8-ages, sacred and devotional.
3877. Arabian Nights.
3887. Milton's poems.
3896. Sterling organ.
3901. Round the World.
3904. Arne and a Happy Boy.
3931. Rifle and Hound.
3932. Plutarch's Lives.
3974. Lalla Rookh.
3976. The Long Run.
3992. Murders of the Rue Morgue.
3997. Two Thousand Leagues under the Sea.

4019. Andersen's Fairy Tales.
4064. Book of Snobs.
4081. Swinburne's Poems.
4097. The Long Run.
4123. The Long Run.
4136. The Long Run.
4141. Three Feathers.
4143. Coleridge's Poems.
4161. McCloed of Dare.
4167. The Long Run.
4191. Vanity Fair.
4194. Last Days of Pompeii.
4204. Little Dorrit.
4242. Roger's Poems.
4284. Dante's Paradise Lost.
4304. Eliot's Poems.
4317. Meeting Her Fate.
4339. Peter, the Whaler.
4347. Two on a Tower.
4375. The Long Run.
4382. Ladies Lindores.
4386. Case Waukesha water.
4387. Hocking Valley hay rake.
4435. Sunday GAZETTE one year.
4444. Last of the Mohicans.
4467. Tupper's poems.
4477. Mill on the Floss.
4510. Noted French Orators.
4517. Crabbe's poems.
4520. Scottish Chiefs.
4544. The Long Run.
4549. Eight Years in Ceylon.
4551. Our Mutual Friend.
4558. Daily GAZETTE six months.
4561. High arm Singer sewing machine.
4570. Dickens Shorter Stories.
4571. Romaio.
4574. Spanish Nun and Black Dwarf.
4577. Midshipman.
4601. Dante's Rerastus.
4614. Cast Up by the Sea.
4631. Goldsmith's Poems.
4635. Esop's Fables.
4648. Meredith's Poems.
4658. Lady of Lyons.
4659. Shelley's Poems.
4676. Salt Water.
4681. Dryden's Poems.
4682. Miss Tommy.
4690. Love and Marriage.
4697. Daughter of Heth.
4705. Shadows and Sunbeams.
4724. The Long Run.
4737. Favorite Poems.
4756. Chaucer's Poems.
4761. Pilgrim's Progress.
4766. Thompson's Poems.
4772. Willie Reilly.
4792. Gems of Oratory.
4794. Hood's Poems.
4803. Green Pastures and Piccadilly.
4847. That Beautiful Wretch.
4858. Poetry of Flowers.
4921. Wordsworth's Poems.
4923. Uncle.
4946. Assignment and Other Tales.
4951. Adam Bede.
4952. The Long Run.
4954. Nicholas Nickleby.
4956. Adventures of a Phaeton.
4967. Cowper's Poems.
4979. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
4990. Proctor's Poems.
4997. Maud Percy's Secret.
5024. Dante.
5034. Don Quixote.
5038. Odyssey.
5084. Dickens' Childs' History.
5086. Outre Mer.
5132. Pope's Poems.
5136. The Long Run.
5205. Adventures Among the Indians.
5318. Macaulay's Poems.
5385. Shakespeare's Poems.
5423. Tennyson's Poems.
5475. Moore's Poems.
5572. Thackeray's Works.
5582. Kirk White's Poems.
5597. Archie Lovell.
5615. Robinson Crusoe.
5629. Aurora Leigh.
5643. Schiller's Poems.
5655. Sunrise.
5684. Heaven in Song.
5610. Homer's Iliad.
5621. Burns' Poems.
5685. Mark Seaforth.
5706. Ossian.
5717. Young Forrester.

5755. Shandon Bells.
5885. Daily Gazette three months.
7322. Dore's Wandering Jew.
7426. Robert Browning's Poems.
7477. Children of the Abbey.
7521. Elizabeth Browning's Poems.
7584. Frankenstein and Dennis Duval.
7588. Thackeray's Poems.
7641. Daily Gazette—one year.
7665. George Eliot's Works.
7682. Poe's Poems.
7732. Byron's Poems.
7775. Paul and Virginia.
7781. Deep Down.
7906. Jane Eyre.
7951. The Long Run.
8013. Franklin's Autobiography.
8047. Called Back.
8068. Richelieu and Under the Red Flag.

8198. Sketch Book.
8217. Paradise Lost.
8250. Black's Works.
8371. Keats' Poems.
8407. Young Mrs. Cornleigh.
8528. Edwin Arnold's Poems.
8561. The Long Run.
8588. East Lynne.
8599. Fire Brigade.
8651. Ladies and Gentlemen's Etiquette.

8721. Naughty Girl's Diary.
8775. The Long Run.
8830. Goethe's Poems.
8969. Thicker Than Water.
9044. Scott's Poems.
9085. Aytoun.
9137. The Earl's Atoneant.
9199. The Long Run.
9504. Mrs. Hemans' Poems.
9508. Rival Champs.
9513. The Long Run.
9573. Dore's Parody and Paradise.
10003. A Woman's Web.
10007. Portia.
10065. The Long Run.
10138. The Long Run.
10149. Scott's Works.
10190. Campbell's Poems.
10271. The Long Run.
10366. Case Wright-Carter Crackers.
10486. Stoddard's Readings and Recitations.
10501. Phantom Fortune.
10609. Quotations and Mythology.
10709. Cooper's Works.
10810. Case Common Sense soap.
10943. Dore's Bible gallery.
11079. Macaulay's History, England.
11256. Dickens' Story Teller.
11305. Virgil.
11438. Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby.
11455. Oliver Twist.
11465. Maid of Athens.
11470. J. B. Mitchell wagon.

We, the undersigned committee, at the request of the management of THE GAZETTE conducted THE GAZETTE'S second semi-annual distribution of premiums to-day and attest the impartiality of awards.

HON. A. J. CHAMBERS,
H. C. EBRINGTON,
Cashier Texas National Bank.
M. B. LOYD,
President First National Bank.
S. M. FRY, Merchant.
J. F. WALLER, Merchant.
HOWARD TULLY, Jeweler.
Fort Worth, Tex., April 5, 1887.

Lucky Numbers.

When the gentlemen who had kindly consented to superintend THE GAZETTE'S second semi-annual distribution of premiums came in with the completed list it was found by comparing the list with the record of tickets issued, that the W. A. Huffman buggy would go to Heidenheimer, the Sterling organ to Holland, the Bird windmill to Springfield, the J. B. Mitchell wagon to Cottondale, the Ellis & Koller saddle to Sipe Springs, the Singer sewing machine to Gainesville, and the Charter Oak cooking stove to Holland.

Among the more valuable book premiums Thackeray's Complete Works was awarded to a subscriber at Belle Plaine; Scott's Complete Works to a reader at Sulphur Springs; Cooper's Works, complete, to a Sipe Springs patron; and Dickens Works to a Californian at Los Angeles.

A Fort Worth man got the case of Wright-Carter crackers; and the case of Silurian Waukesha water, instead of going west where water is in most demand, was awarded to a subscriber at Celina in Colia county.